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book. The latter chiefly recounts the political conditions and developments centering around the transformation of the territory of Illinois into a sovereign state of the union.

No effort has been made to check or correct the author in matters of opinion; a few errors of precise detail have been noted, but since a second edition of the book is improbable no attempt has been made to list them. The bibliography presented is uncritical and it does not assume to be exhaustive. The style of footnote reference accords well with the general conception of the volume as intended to be scholarly in character yet designed primarily for popular reading. The index seems to be well constructed and reasonably exhaustive.

M. M. QUAIFFÉ

Illinois. By Allan Nevins. [American college and university series] (New York: Oxford university press, 1917. 378 p. \$1.50 net)

In this, the first history of the university of Illinois, the author has wisely decided "to throw a much greater emphasis upon the record of the past than upon the tendencies or characteristics of the present." So few are acquainted with the details in the development of the institution that a "comprehensive account of them" Mr. Nevins regards as the "first requisite of any introduction to the inner spirit of the rapidly-growing University." In this undertaking the author encountered the usual difficulties in the search for documentary material increased by the fact that he did his work at a great distance from the original sources of information.

At the inception of the present great school, we learn, the industrial interests were centered in a movement to establish and develop a school for agriculturalists and mechanics. To one familiar with the system whereby the university and the college of agriculture and mechanic arts are separate institutions, a large part of the present volume on Illinois would appear to be devoted to the division provided for the industries. The author points out the fact that the demand for support of instruction in agriculture and allied industries by the general government arose first in Illinois, and therefore this instruction was the leading feature which the promoters expected to see established. The movement culminated late as compared to similar movements in neighboring states and regret has been expressed that Illinois did not start even with the commonwealths on her borders. It is interesting to know that Mr. Jonathan Turner did not cease his efforts to secure a land grant in support of these institutions, even obtaining both from Lincoln and from Douglas a promise that if elected he would sign a bill for such a grant.

The author calls attention to the fact that the hope of a state univer-

sity in Illinois lay in the acceptance of the benefits of the Morrill grant. At the same time contests at once arose over the plan for separate location of the college of agriculture or the industrial division as against the sentiment for an undivided institution. This rivalry not only delayed action but also aroused much bad feeling. Even when the organization was effected and an executive selected, called at first the regent, there was much dissatisfaction among the original farmer promoters because a clergyman was appointed, and those who favored an industrial university were angered at the old line courses adopted. It was not until 1868 that actual operations were begun and almost at once there were charges and counter charges that the original purpose contemplated was not being followed. At all events the limited student body did not flock to the industrial courses provided. What the author defines as a "clumsy division into nine schools" marked the arrangement at the beginning. But these soon expanded into fifteen schools or departments and these again developed into colleges, those of agriculture, of mechanics and engineering, of chemistry, of natural history, of literature, science and art. Along with these were schools of commerce and military science.

Although years of depression and institutional poverty were to follow, the appropriations of the general government as made in the Hatch act and the Morrill supplementary act were fortunate events in the history of the state university. At least the historian recognizes this period as a turning point in its financial affairs. Again, 1885 is called by some a pivotal year, inasmuch as the authorities began to advertise the institution and a demand arose for a change in name from the "Illinois Industrial University." There were citizens, it seems, who persisted in believing that it was a place to send "obstreperous youngsters." The change in name was not made, however, without opposition and regret, especially on the part of the agriculturists.

As 1885 was called a pivotal year so is 1891 distinguished by largely increased appropriations, by the reorganization of the instruction, by the preliminary movement in extension lecturing, by the establishment of graduate courses, and by the increasing registration of women. The institution finally found itself under President Andrew S. Draper and during his administration the confidence of the state was securely won. Within this period the professional schools in the Chicago group were established; there was a reorganization of the college of agriculture; and the opening of the experiment station was recognized as an epochal event. At the same time the college of liberal arts was given a larger consideration and the summer school was inaugurated. It is shown in this volume that state public service probably had much to do with the subsequent recognition and support.

The administration of President Draper having accomplished the purposes expected, President Edmund J. James was summoned to guide the institution under "advancing intellectual ideals." In the chapter dealing with the introductory events in this administration the reader is shown the rapid changes which took place in equipment, the more liberal support granted by the state, the millage tax which rendered certain the development of a prosperous institution, the growth in the agricultural and engineering groups, the graduate work, the new courses opened in response to new demands, and the advancing standards in professional schools, all of which advanced the university to a position of leadership at no time before assumed. And with this expansion in scope, the registration increased with equal rapidity. It was not until 1913 that the colleges of literature and arts and of science were consolidated under one dean. Prior to that time they seem to have maintained their separate organization although they were "seriously duplicating each other's work," while each was "expanding the privileges of election from the curriculum of the other."

During the last decade the alumni activities have had much to do with the growing prestige of the university and the historian calls attention to the fact that the several changes in the administration have tended to centralize authority, although the heads of departments or colleges have been charged with large independent responsibilities. Great problems have confronted the officers in planning and executing the scheme for building up a university community.

The chapter devoted to students and student life is among the most interesting in the volume. If it is so appreciated by the outsider it should appeal strongly to the alumnus. Throughout the book, indeed, much space is given to the personal side of the institutional history. On this account there is an intimacy of contact which confines it more or less to those who are interested in the commonwealth history, or who have been connected with the institution. The student of politics and legislation might wish for more of the details relative to the presentation of the whole question at Springfield, that is to say, the legal side of the establishment and development. Nevertheless, in a popular work the personal element dwelt upon has a large place.

In the last chapter but one the author calls attention to the intangible services which the university renders the state and at the same time points out the fact that the direct service is much more likely to be appreciated, and perhaps over-emphasized. At Illinois the idea that "distinctively educational activities must primarily be kept before the people" predominates. There is a close connection, however, between the state and the university, notably through a number of state offices

having headquarters there; while the combined services of the industrial and liberal arts agencies are immeasurable. A recent and now well-known activity which has benefited the entire section as well as Illinois is referred to in the commencement of research in western history by the history department in 1905. The outcome is expected to be the "most valuable set of local records in the West." In conclusion there are suggestions relative to ways of bettering the workings of the institution and improving its services for the state. Several appendices throw light upon the growth of the university and a fair index assists the reader.

C. RAY AURNER

Economic history of Wisconsin during the civil war decade. By Frederick Merk. [Publications of the state historical society of Wisconsin, edited by Milo M. Quaife. Studies, volume 1] (Madison: State historical society of Wisconsin, 1916. 414 p. \$2.00)

No student of the economic history of the central west who attempts to go beyond its most superficial aspects will fail to be an attentive reader of this monograph. Generalizations concerning the development of industry in this region will be comparatively meaningless without intimate knowledge of such details as are here set forth in abundance. And the working out of these details is of fundamental importance, because, in the author's words, "As an industrial community Wisconsin during the Civil War was typical of the Northwest."

We have in Mr. Merk's book, then, something more than local and state history. Further, he gives us more than a study of the civil war years, 1861-1865. In scholarly fashion he sees events both before and after the period he is studying, and in consequence the story, in some of its topics, covers the entire range of years between the two financial crises, 1857 and 1873. Quoting again: "Developments brought to a close during the war I have attempted to trace to their origin; changes begun during the war I have briefly carried either to their conclusion or to the point at which it has seemed profitable to leave them." Naturally, however, the central motive of the book is found in the task of tracing the effects that civil war conditions had upon the economic life of Wisconsin.

The chapters follow in the main the principal industries of the state: agriculture, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, labor, banking, trade. There are three chapters on railroad history, devoted respectively to the subtitles, mortgages, construction, and consolidation. These are followed logically by a discussion of the anti-monopoly revolt of 1865-1866 and the futile efforts for railroad regulation that followed. Chapters on upper Mississippi river commerce and the commerce of the great lakes conclude the book.